



NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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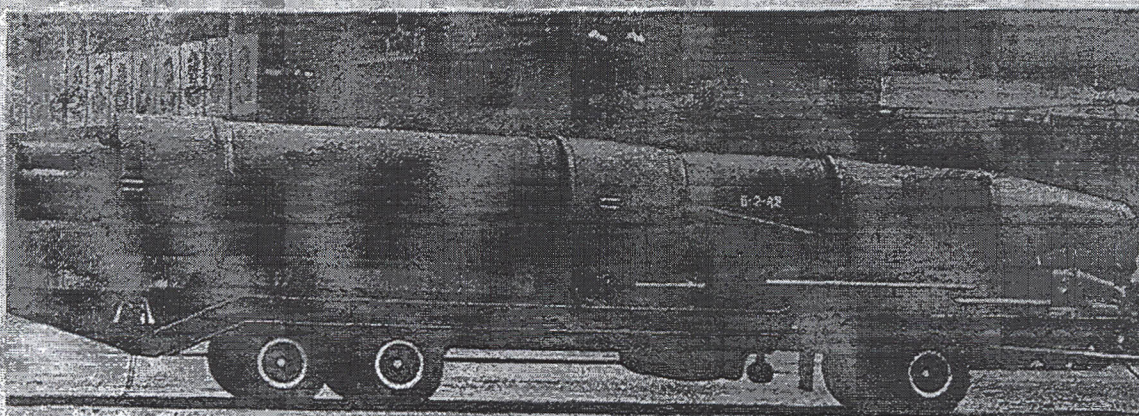
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Weekly Intelligence Review

Issue No. 31/64, 31 July 1964

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified
as non-responsive
to the appeal

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as non-responsive
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MISSILE RANGE FIRING LOG PRESENTED
For period ending 27 July.

Space

ZOND 1 -- A PROBABLE VENUS PROBE --
PRESUMED TO HAVE FAILED

No TASS announcements since 18 May on probe
launched 2 April.

DE-ORBIT OF COSMOS 35 SIMILAR TO DE-ORBITS
OF 6 PRECEDING IT COSMOSES

Becoming routine operation:
NEW TYPE SPACE EVENT MAY BE COMING UP;
MONITOR SHIPS MOVE TO NOVEL STATIONS
Chukotka just above Equator.

Portion identified
as non-responsive
to the appeal

COVER: SARK, Soviet missile which Moscow
says can be launched from submerged
submarine (from Aviation Week)
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NOTE: Pages 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40,
and 41 of this issue are blank.

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Missile Range Firing Log Presented

US radar detected the following Soviet missile launches during the period
18 July through 27 July:

<u>Date & Time</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Launch Point</u>	<u>Distance</u>
18 Jul, 0432Z	Unknown	KYMTR*	450 n.m.
24 Jul, 0805Z	Unknown	KYMTR	150 n.m.
27 Jul, 1400Z	ICBM (Unknown type)	TTMTR*	3400 n.m.

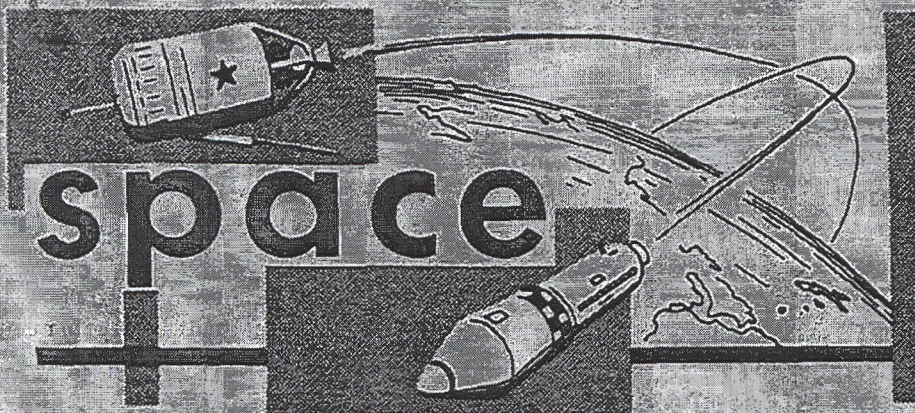
* KYMTR -- Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range,
TTMTR -- Tyuratam Missile Test Range.

There were no Soviet space launches during this period.
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significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Zond 1 -- a Probable Venus Probe -- Presumed to Have Failed

Zond 1, Soviet space vehicle which was identified by Moscow as a "space probe" but which almost certainly was an attempted probe of the planet Venus, is presumed to have failed its mission. It is believed that the Soviets intended the vehicle to hit Venus or to pass close to it -- in either case transmitting to Earth data concerning characteristics of the planet and its spatial environment.

Zond 1, if it was a Venus probe, should have hit or passed close to its target on or about 20 July. Since the Soviets always announce their space successes (except for their classified aspects, if any) and since no such claims have been made to date for Zond 1, it is presumed that the vehicle has failed. It is not known whether failure resulted from breakdown of communications or of guidance and control.

The primary reasons for believing that this vehicle is a Venus attempt are that the launch involved the parking-orbit technique, which, to date, the Soviets have used only for lunar and interplanetary events, and because launch occurred within minutes of the optimum time for launch of a Venus probe. The Soviets' announcements did not refer to Zond 1 as a Venus probe, but they did mention two inflight guidance corrections; these would be difficult to justify unless the vehicle was being aimed at a definite target, such as Venus. All other known circumstances, such as electronic configuration of the vehicle, are compatible with a Venus probe.

The vehicle was launched 2 April. Announcements of the launch, of the first inflight guidance correction, and of successful communications sessions were issued by TASS shortly after launch. On 15 April and 5 May the Soviets announced that numerous successful communications sessions with the probe had been held. On 18 May the Soviets said that another inflight guidance correction had been applied and that Zond 1 was still communicating with the Earth. The 18 May communique was the last word from Moscow on Zond 1.

No more Soviet interplanetary attempts are expected until the launch "window" opens for Mars about 1 November 1964 and closes in late December.

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The US also plans to launch one or more vehicles toward Mars during the coming target season. The US did not launch any probes toward Venus when the launch "window" opened for that planet early this year because of the success of Mariner 2, which flew by Venus and transmitted data about the planet in December 1962.

The Soviet "assault" on Mars late this year is likely to be a major effort involving the launch of at least three vehicles, regardless of any possible apparent initial successes by the first two.

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De-orbit of Cosmos 35 Similar to De-orbits of 6 Preceding TT Cosmoes

Cosmos 35, which was launched from Tyuratam at about 1128Z, 15 July 1964, was de-orbited at about 0946-0955Z, 23 July, nearly 8 days after launch, during the early portion of Revolution 128. Natural orbital decay would not have occurred prior to late September.

This de-orbit is similar to the de-orbits of the 6 other Cosmoes launched earlier this year from Tyuratam (TT) -- Nos. 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 34. All were de-orbited on Revolutions 126-128, nearly 8 days after launch.

The frequency of TT Cosmos launches this year (7 in 3 1/2 months) and the regularity of de-orbit (nearly 8 days after launch) point to an operational status for these vehicles, which are believed to have a photoreconnaissance mission.

Cosmos 35 is the second Soviet space vehicle to have an Equatorial inclination of 51 degrees; the first was Cosmos 32, which was launched on 10 June. (See map on page 39.)

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New Type Space Event May Be Coming Up; Monitor Ships Move to Novel Stations

The Soviets appear to be preparing for some new type of space event or for a space event of older type with a new twist to it. This view is based on the fact that three Soviet missile-range instrumentation ships (SMRISs) which monitor certain types of space events as well as missile firings to oceanic impact areas, are moving to unprecedented stations in the Pacific.

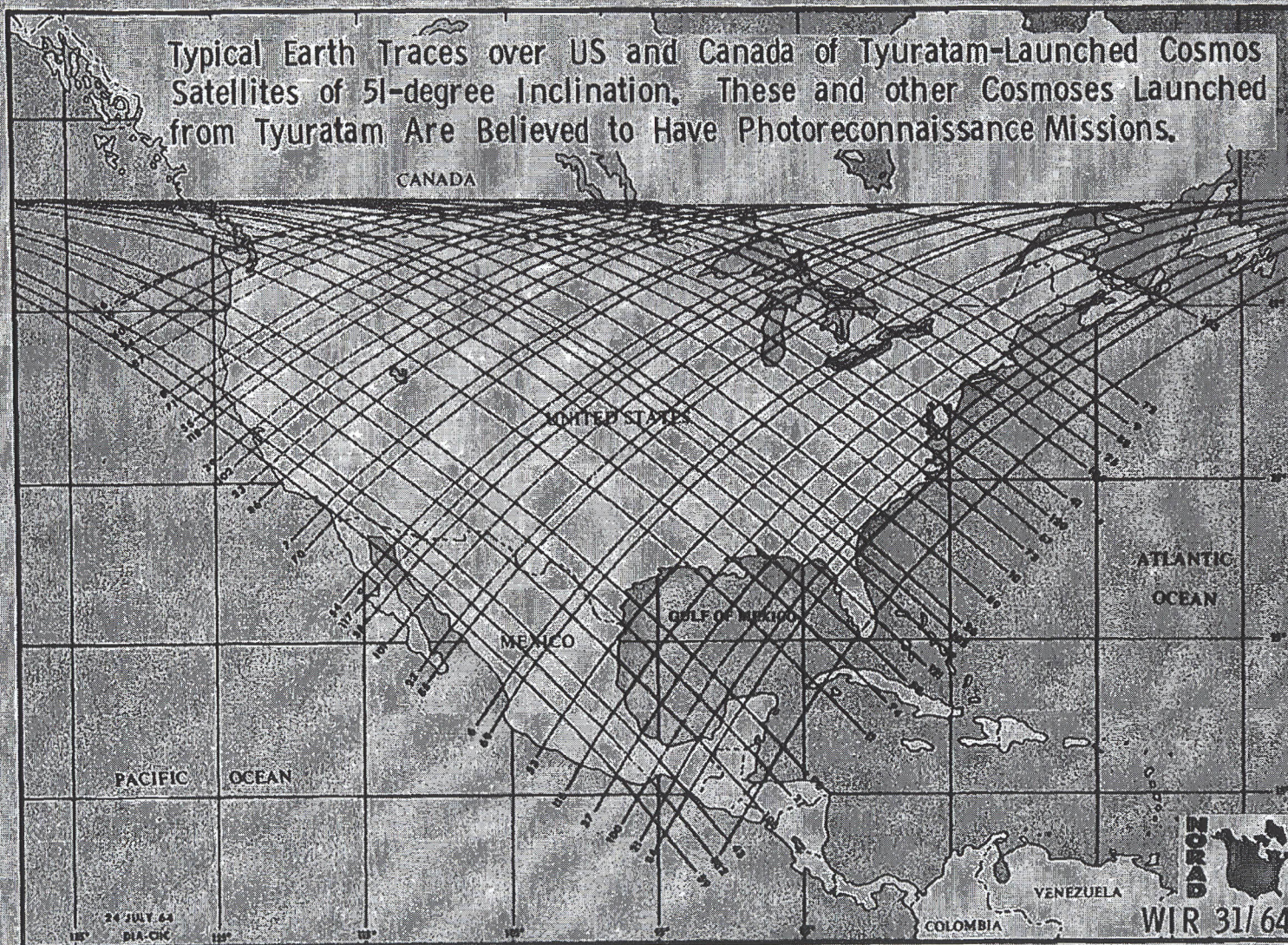
The Chukotka at 2300Z, 27 July, was located at 0020N-16500W and appeared to be on station. The Chazhma and Chumikan at 1925Z, 27 July, were located at 1325N-17232W and were under way at a speed of about 13 knots. These ships have never deployed as far south as the Chukotka's present position. (See photo on page 42.)

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Typical Earth Traces over US and Canada of Tyuratam-Launched Cosmos Satellites of 51-degree Inclination. These and other Cosmoses Launched from Tyuratam Are Believed to Have Photoreconnaissance Missions.

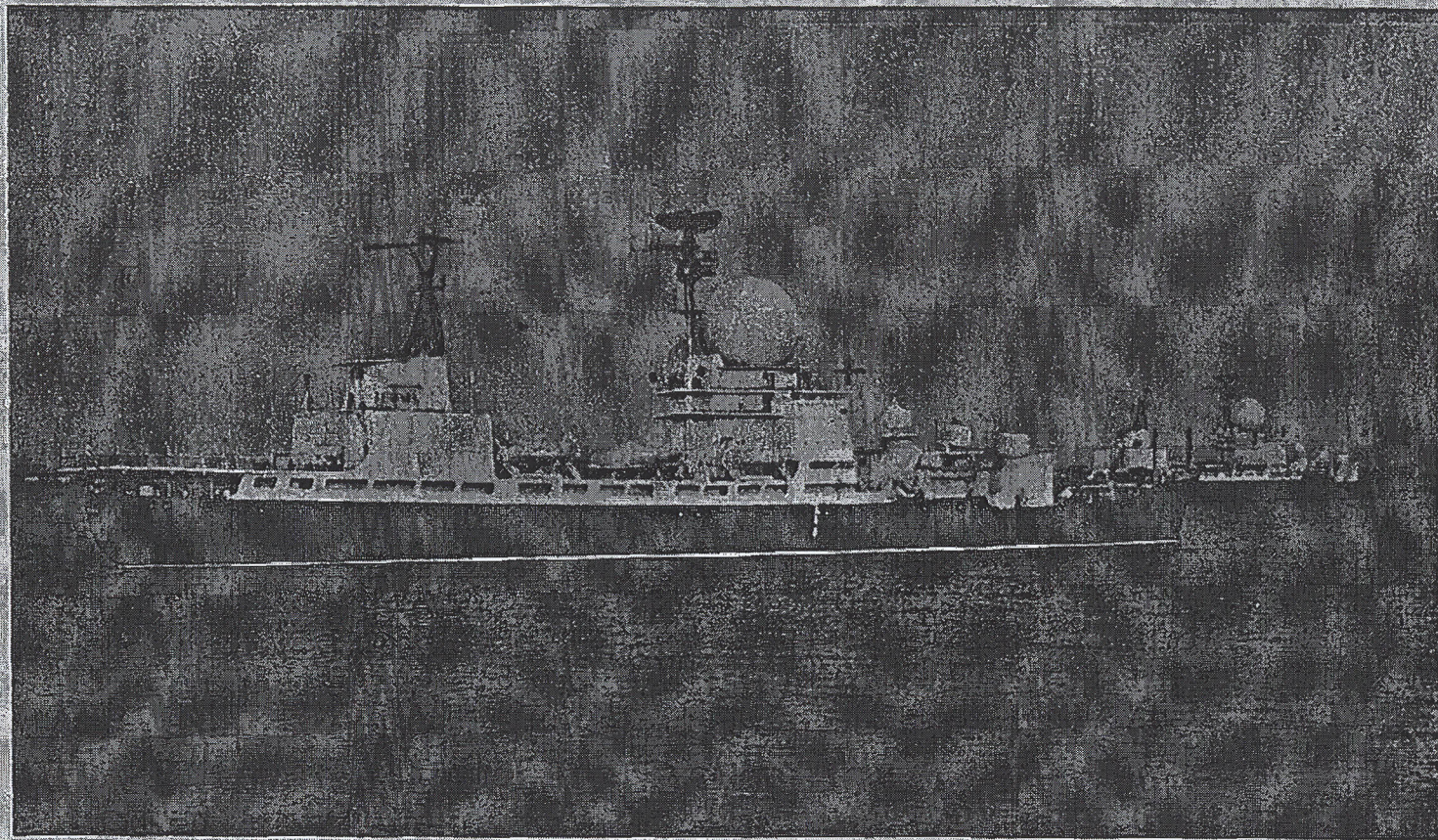


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Chumikan and Chazhma, Missile-Range Instrumentation Ships Now in Pacific



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